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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (aa)
General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat, and its resolutions 50/70 P of 12 December 1995, 51/45 O of 10 December 1996, 52/38 L of 9 December 1997, 53/77 X of 4 December 1998, 54/54 P of 1 December 1999, 55/33 T of 20 November 2000, 56/24 R of 29 November 2001, 57/79 of 22 November 2002, 58/56 of 8 December 2003, 59/77 of 3 December 2004, 60/70 of 8 December 2005, 61/78 of 6 December 2006, 62/42 of 5 December 2007, 63/46 of 2 December 2008 and 64/53 of 2 December 2009 on nuclear disarmament,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972[1] and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1993[2] have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1974, No. 33757.

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weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons, and stressing the need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving this goal,

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,[3] calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Reaffirming the conviction of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4] that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and the importance of the decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the decision on the extension of the Treaty and the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[5]

Stressing the importance of the thirteen steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as agreed to by the States parties in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[6]

Recognizing the important work done at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and expressing its plan of action as an impetus to intensify work aimed at beginning negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Reiterating its call for an early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,[7]

Taking note of the signing of the new strategic arms reduction treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America in order to achieve further deep cuts in their strategic and tactical nuclear weapons and stressing that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent,

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[3] Resolution S-10/2.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[5] See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and Corr.2), annex.

[6] See *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled "Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs", para. 15.

[7] See resolution 50/245.

Recalling the entry into force of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("the Moscow Treaty") between the United States of America and the Russian Federation[8] as a significant step towards reducing their deployed strategic nuclear weapons, while calling for further irreversible deep cuts in their nuclear arsenals,

Noting the positive statements by nuclear-weapon States of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, while reaffirming the need for urgent concrete actions by nuclear-weapon States to achieve this goal within a specified framework of time, and urging them to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, issued on 8 July 1996,[9] and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Mindful of paragraph 102 of the Final Document of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement at its Ministerial Meeting, held in Havana from 27 to 30 April 2009,[10]

Recalling paragraph 112 and other relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 15 and 16 July 2009,[11] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament and to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, including a nuclear weapons convention,

Noting the adoption of the programme of work for the 2009 session by the Conference on Disarmament on 29 May 2009,[12] after years of stalemate, while regretting that the Conference has not been able to undertake substantive work on its agenda in 2010,

Reaffirming the importance and validity of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament, and expressing the need to

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[8] See CD/1674.

[9] A/51/218, annex; see also *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996*, p. 226.

[10] See A/63/858.

[11] See A/63/965-S/2009/514, annex.

[12] See CD/1864.

adopt and implement a balanced and comprehensive programme of work on the basis of its agenda and dealing with, inter alia, four core issues, in accordance with the rules of procedure, and by taking into consideration the security concerns of all States,

Reaffirming the specific mandate conferred upon the Disarmament Commission by the General Assembly, in its decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998, to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament as one of its main substantive agenda items,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[13] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States should refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in settling their disputes in international relations,

Seized of the danger of the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in terrorist acts and the urgent need for concerted international efforts to control and overcome it,

1. *Recognizes* that the time is now opportune for all the nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;

2. *Reaffirms* that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the two processes must go hand in hand and that there is a genuine need for a systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament;

3. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, including the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, which is an effective measure for limiting the further spread of nuclear weapons geographically and contributes to the cause of nuclear disarmament;

4. *Recognizes* that there is a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

5. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

6. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear-weapon systems, while stressing that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons;

7. *Reiterates its call* upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear

[13] See resolution 55/2.

disarmament measures with a view to achieving the total elimination of these weapons within a specified framework of time;

8. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the achievement of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on a joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and calls upon all States to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States;

9. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of nuclear weapons as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament;

10. *Underlines* the importance of applying the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to the process of nuclear disarmament and to nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures;

11. *Underscores* the importance of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[6] to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty,[14] and the reaffirmation by the States parties that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;[15]

12. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the thirteen practical steps for nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference;

13. *Also calls* for the full implementation of the action plan as set out in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the Final Document adopted at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly the 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament;

14. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to carry out further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

15. *Calls for* the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator[16] and the mandate contained therein;

16. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2011 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing

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[14] *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled "Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs", para. 15:6.

[15] Ibid., section entitled "Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States", para. 2.

[16] CD/1299.

priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years;

17. *Calls for* the conclusion of an international legal instrument or instruments on adequate security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States;

18. *Also calls for* the early entry into force and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;[7]

19. *Expresses its regret* that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2010, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/53;

20. *Reiterates* its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament early in 2011 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

21. *Calls* for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (w)
General and complete disarmament: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Poland: draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical weapons, in particular resolution 64/46 of 2 December 2009, adopted without a vote, in which it noted with appreciation the ongoing work to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[1]

Determined to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction,

Noting with satisfaction that, since the adoption of resolution 63/48, four additional States have acceded to the Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to the Convention to one hundred and eighty-eight,

Reaffirming the importance of the outcome of the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Second Review Conference"), including the consensus final report,[2] which addressed all aspects of the Convention and made important recommendations on its continued implementation,

Emphasizing that the Second Review Conference welcomed the fact that, eleven years after its entry into force, the Chemical Weapons Convention remains a

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

[2] See Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, document RC-2/4.

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unique multilateral agreement banning an entire category of weapons of mass destruction in a non-discriminatory and verifiable manner under strict and effective international control,

1. *Emphasizes* that the universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction[1] is fundamental to the achievement of its objective and purpose, acknowledges progress made in the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention, and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay;

2. *Underlines* that implementation of the Convention makes a major contribution to international peace and security through the elimination of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and the prohibition of the acquisition or use of chemical weapons, and provides for assistance and protection in the event of use, or threat of use, of chemical weapons and for international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities;

3. *Stresses* the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomes progress to that end;

4. *Reaffirms* the obligation of the States parties to the Convention to destroy chemical weapons and to destroy or convert chemical weapons production facilities within the time limits provided for by the Convention;

5. *Stresses* that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention, including those on national implementation (article VII) and assistance and protection (article X), constitutes an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

6. *Notes* that the effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States parties;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives;

8. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities;

9. *Welcomes* progress made in the national implementation of article VII obligations, commends the States parties and the Technical Secretariat for assisting other States parties, on request, with the implementation of the follow-up to the plan of action regarding article VII obligations, and urges States parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay, in accordance with their constitutional processes;

10. *Emphasizes* the continuing relevance and importance of the provisions of article X of the Convention and welcomes the activities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons;

11. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of the Convention shall be implemented in a manner that avoids hampering the economic or technological development of States parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, including the international exchange of scientific and technical information, and chemicals and equipment for the production, processing or use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, recalls that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality, and also reaffirms the undertaking of the States parties to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States parties and the importance of that cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;

14. *Welcomes* decision C-14-DEC.6 of 2 December 2009 of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the States Parties on the appointment of Ahmet Üzümcü as the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

15. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the framework of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction".

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (v)
General and complete disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

Brazil and New Zealand: draft resolution

Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/45 B of 10 December 1996, 52/38 N of 9 December 1997, 53/77 Q of 4 December 1998, 54/54 L of 1 December 1999, 55/33 I of 20 November 2000, 56/24 G of 29 November 2001, 57/73 of 22 November 2002, 58/49 of 8 December 2003, 59/85 of 3 December 2004, 60/58 of 8 December 2005, 61/69 of 6 December 2006, 62/35 of 5 December 2007, 63/65 of 2 December 2008 and 64/44 of 2 December 2009,

Recalling also the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of a text entitled "Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned",[1]

Determined to pursue the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Determined also to continue to contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to the process of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the provisions on nuclear-weapon-free zones of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,[2]

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/54/42), annex I.

[2] Resolution S-10/2.

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Stressing the importance of the treaties of Tlatelolco,[3] Rarotonga,[4] Bangkok[5] and Pelindaba[6] establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as the Antarctic Treaty,[7] to, inter alia, achieve a world entirely free of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, and noting that 115 States are currently parties and signatories to these treaties,

Underlining the value of enhancing cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty members by means of mechanisms such as joint meetings of States parties, signatories and observers to those treaties,

Reaffirming the applicable principles and rules of international law relating to the freedom of the high seas and the rights of passage through maritime space, including those of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8]

1. *Welcomes* the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty[7] and the treaties of Tlatelolco,[3] Rarotonga,[4] Bangkok[5] and Pelindaba[6] are making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force;

3. *Notes* that the Russian Federation has initiated internal procedures to ratify the appropriate protocols to the Treaty of Pelindaba and also notes the positive announcement of the United States of America of its intention to begin the process of ratification of the protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba and Rarotonga;

4. *Calls upon* all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties by all relevant States that have not yet done so and, in this regard, notes the positive announcement of the United States of America to conduct consultations with the parties to the nuclear-weapon-free zones in Central and South-East Asia in an effort to sign and ratify the relevant protocols;

5. *Welcomes* the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and calls upon all States to consider all relevant proposals, including those reflected in its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East and South Asia;

6. *Affirms its conviction* of the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that are nuclear-weapon-free, and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, calls upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament and to work for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[4] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

[6] A/50/426, annex.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

7. *Welcomes* the progress made on increased collaboration within and between zones at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, at which States noted their intention to foster cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zones to fully implement the principles and objectives of the treaties and to exchange relevant ideas and best practices in areas of mutual interest;

8. *Congratulates* the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, as well as Mongolia and the countries of Central Asia, for their efforts to pursue the common goals envisaged in those treaties and to promote the nuclear-weapon-free status of the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas, and calls upon them to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies;

9. *Encourages* the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas".

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (v)
General and complete disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

Brazil and New Zealand: draft resolution

Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/45 B of 10 December 1996, 52/38 N of 9 December 1997, 53/77 Q of 4 December 1998, 54/54 L of 1 December 1999, 55/33 I of 20 November 2000, 56/24 G of 29 November 2001, 57/73 of 22 November 2002, 58/49 of 8 December 2003, 59/85 of 3 December 2004, 60/58 of 8 December 2005, 61/69 of 6 December 2006, 62/35 of 5 December 2007, 63/65 of 2 December 2008 and 64/44 of 2 December 2009,

Recalling also the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of a text entitled "Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned",[1]

Determined to pursue the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Determined also to continue to contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to the process of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the provisions on nuclear-weapon-free zones of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,[2]

* Reissued for technical reasons on 20 October 2010.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/54/42), annex I.

[2] Resolution S-10/2.

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Stressing the importance of the treaties of Tlatelolco,[3] Rarotonga,[4] Bangkok[5] and Pelindaba[6] establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as the Antarctic Treaty,[7] to, inter alia, achieve a world entirely free of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, and noting that 115 States are currently parties and signatories to these treaties,

Underlining the value of enhancing cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty members by means of mechanisms such as joint meetings of States parties, signatories and observers to those treaties,

Reaffirming the applicable principles and rules of international law relating to the freedom of the high seas and the rights of passage through maritime space, including those of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8]

1. *Welcomes* the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty[7] and the treaties of Tlatelolco,[3] Rarotonga,[4] Bangkok[5] and Pelindaba[6] are making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force;

3. *Notes* that the Russian Federation has initiated internal procedures to ratify the appropriate protocols to the Treaty of Pelindaba and also notes the positive announcement of the United States of America of its intention to begin the process of ratification of the protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba and Rarotonga;

4. *Calls upon* all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties by all relevant States that have not yet done so and, in this regard, notes the positive announcement of the United States of America to conduct consultations with the parties to the nuclear-weapon-free zones in Central and South-East Asia in an effort to sign and ratify the relevant protocols;

5. *Welcomes* the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and calls upon all States to consider all relevant proposals, including those reflected in its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East and South Asia;

6. *Affirms its conviction* of the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that are nuclear-weapon-free, and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, calls upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament and to work for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[4] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

[6] A/50/426, annex.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

7. *Welcomes* the progress made on increased collaboration within and between zones at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, at which States noted their intention to foster cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zones to fully implement the principles and objectives of the treaties and to exchange relevant ideas and best practices in areas of mutual interest;

8. *Congratulates* the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, as well as of Central Asia and Mongolia, for their efforts to pursue the common goals envisaged in those treaties and to promote the nuclear-weapon-free status of the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas, and calls upon them to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies;

9. *Encourages* the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas".

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.25

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (dd)
General and complete disarmament: towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden: draft resolution

Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/57 of 2 December 2009,

Reiterating its grave concern at the danger to humanity posed by the possibility that nuclear weapons could be used,

Reaffirming that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are mutually reinforcing processes requiring urgent irreversible progress on both fronts,

Recalling the decisions entitled "Strengthening the review process for the Treaty", "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament" and "Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" and the resolution on the Middle East, all of which were adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[1] and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[2]

Recalling in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[3]

[1] See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and Corr.2), annex.

[2] *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I-III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I-IV)).

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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Please recycle

Recognizing the continued vital importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[4] to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, and welcoming the recent ratification of the Treaty by the Marshall Islands, the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago,

Recalling that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its final document,[2] inter alia, reaffirmed the conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its final document, encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, and expressing the hope that this encouragement will be followed by concerted international efforts to create nuclear-weapon-free zones in areas in the world where they do not currently exist, especially in the Middle East,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on practical steps to fully implement the 1995 resolution on the Middle East,

Welcoming the holding in New York on 30 April 2010 of the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, and taking note of its Outcome Document,[5]

Welcoming also the conclusion and signature of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and the commitment by its signatories, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, to seek its early entry into force and full implementation, while noting the encouragement of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to both States to continue discussions on follow-on measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals, and stressing the need for all nuclear-weapon States to take effective nuclear disarmament measures which comply with the fundamental principles of transparency, verification and irreversibility,

Welcoming further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America concerning the management and disposition of plutonium designated as no longer required for defence purposes and their commitment to conclude legally binding agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to implement verification measures,

Recalling that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States,

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[4] See resolution 50/254.

[5] NWFZM/CONF.2010/1.

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of a substantive Final Document[6] containing conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions relating to nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East;

2. *Welcomes*, in particular, the fact that the Conference resolved to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons, in accordance with the objectives of the Treaty;

3. *Also welcomes* the expression by the Review Conference of deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and its reaffirmation of the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law;

4. *Further welcomes* the call by the Review Conference for the nuclear-weapon States to further enhance transparency so as to increase mutual confidence, acknowledges recent positive steps in this regard, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake activities in this regard at an early date;

5. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation of the continued validity of the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference,[2] including the specific reaffirmation of the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the commitment made by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2010 Review Conference to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference,[2] and of their prompt engagement with a view to ensuring substantial progress in advance of the 2014 session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference, and encourages the nuclear-weapon States to report regularly on the implementation of their commitments under the action plan on nuclear disarmament adopted by the 2010 Review Conference;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the commitment of the nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

8. *Encourages* further steps by all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with the action plan on nuclear disarmament of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to ensure the irreversible removal of all fissile material designated by each nuclear-weapon State as no longer required for military purposes, and to support the development of appropriate verification capabilities relating to nuclear disarmament;

9. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to work towards the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference,[1] and also calls upon the United Nations Secretary-General and the co-sponsors of the 1995

[6] NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I).

resolution, as well as all other relevant States and organizations, to undertake all necessary preparations to implement the practical steps agreed on at the 2010 Review Conference in this regard;

10. *Continues to emphasize* the central role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4] and its universality in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and calls upon all States parties to respect their obligations;

11. *Also calls upon* all States to comply fully with all commitments made regarding nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation and not to act in any way that may compromise either cause or that may lead to a new nuclear arms race;

12. *Reiterates its call* upon all States parties to spare no effort to achieve the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in this regard urges India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without conditions;

13. *Urges* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfil the commitments under the Six-Party Talks, including those in the September 2005 joint statement, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and to return, at an early date, to the Treaty and to its adherence to the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement, with a view to achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, and reaffirms its firm support for the Six-Party Talks;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.26

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 98 (d)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chile, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*,[1]

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[2] states that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

[1] A/51/218, annex; see also *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996*, p. 226.

[2] See resolution S-10/2.

Please recycle

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Determined to achieve an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2010 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 64/59 of 2 December 2009,

1. *Reiterates* its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.27

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (q)
General and complete disarmament: reducing nuclear danger

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Reducing nuclear danger

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind,

Emphasizing the need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomaly or other technical malfunctions,

Conscious that limited steps relating to de-alerting and de-targeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States and that further practical, realistic and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Please recycle

Mindful that a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in the security policies of nuclear-weapon States would positively impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] and by the international community,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*[2] that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also the call in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

1. *Calls for* a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons, including through de-alerting and de-targeting nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 above;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 64/37 of 2 December 2009;[4]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war,[5] and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Reducing nuclear danger".

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[1] Resolution S-10/2.

[2] A/51/218, annex; see also *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996*, p. 226.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/65/137 and Add.1.

[5] See A/56/400, para. 3.

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.28

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Russian Federation and United States of America: draft resolution

Bilateral reductions of strategic nuclear arms and the new framework for strategic relations

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 59/94 of 3 December 2004 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of a new strategic relationship between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, based on the principles of indivisible security, trust, openness, predictability and cooperation, and also the desire of the two countries to bring their respective nuclear postures into alignment with this new relationship, and their endeavour to reduce further the role and importance of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the resolve of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to work together and with other States and international organizations in the interests of fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was opened for signature on 1 July 1968,[1]

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States parties to the NPT to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty,

Recognizing also the importance of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START),[2] which has expired, and welcoming the fulfilment by Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Ukraine of the obligations which they undertook in accordance with the START Treaty,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[2] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 16: 1991 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IX.1), appendix II.

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Please recycle

Stressing the importance of the reaffirmation, in the Joint Statement of the Russian Federation and the United States of America of 4 December 2009 on the Expiration of the START Treaty, of the security assurances for Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine recorded in the Budapest Memoranda of 5 December 1994,

Recognizing also the importance of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions (the SORT Treaty), and welcoming the fulfilment by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the obligations which they undertook in accordance with the SORT Treaty,

Noting the growing cooperation between the Russian Federation and the United States of America with respect to countering serious challenges to international security, which was demonstrated, in particular, by their joint efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, to launch and give substance to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to enhance nuclear security and to convert research reactors in third countries,

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the New START Treaty) on 8 April 2010;

2. *Notes* that the United States of America and the Russian Federation are committed to continuing the development of a new strategic relationship based on mutual trust, openness, predictability and cooperation by following up on the successful negotiation of the New START Treaty, and expresses the hope for continuation of a constructive dialogue between the two countries on the basis of fundamental principles stated in the preamble of the New START Treaty;

3. *Supports* the consistent commitment of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the continuation of efforts for reducing strategic offensive arms, and recognizes that the New START Treaty will foster the development of more favourable conditions for actively promoting security and cooperation and strengthening international stability;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions made by Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Ukraine, as States parties to the START Treaty, to nuclear disarmament as part of their commitment to fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[1]

5. *Welcomes* the fact that the successful implementation of the START Treaty by the parties resulted in the reduction of their deployed strategic nuclear weapons by approximately 30 per cent during the fifteen-year span of the Treaty, thereby promoting security and cooperation and strengthening international stability;

6. *Expresses the hope* that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, opened for signature on 24 September 1996,[3] will enter into force at an early date;

7. *Notes with approval* that the Russian Federation and the United States of America have stopped the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, expresses support for the early commencement of international negotiations within the framework of an approved programme of

[3] See resolution 50/245.

work of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the conclusion of a verifiable treaty to end the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and encourages States to engage the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor fissile material designated by States as no longer required for military purposes;

8. *Deeply appreciates*, in this context, the implementation of the 1993 Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, under which more than 400 tons of Russian highly enriched uranium have been blended down for use as power reactor fuel in the United States of America, and the fact that, in accordance with this Agreement, the quantity of highly enriched uranium will total 500 tons;

9. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the implementation, given dependable funding, of the 2000 Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated as No Longer Required for Defence Purposes and Related Cooperation, as reflected in the Protocol to amend the Agreement signed by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hillary Clinton, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, S. V. Lavrov, on 13 April 2010;

10. *Suggests* that the Russian Federation and the United States of America continue appropriately to notify other States Members of the United Nations concerning their nuclear arms reduction activities;

11. *Notes* the growing expectations of the international community that progress will continue to be made on nuclear disarmament, expresses support for current and future efforts in this area, and calls upon all States Members of the United Nations, and above all those which possess nuclear arsenals, to make an active contribution to the disarmament process.

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.28/Rev.1

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Russian Federation and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Bilateral reductions of strategic nuclear arms and the new framework for strategic relations

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 59/94 of 3 December 2004 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of a new strategic relationship between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, based on the principles of indivisible security, trust, openness, predictability and cooperation, and also the desire of the two countries to bring their respective nuclear postures into alignment with this new relationship, and their endeavour to reduce further the role and importance of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the resolve of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to work together and with other States and international organizations in the interests of fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was opened for signature on 1 July 1968,[1]

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States parties to the NPT to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty,

Recognizing the importance of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START),[2] which has expired, and welcoming the fulfilment by Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Ukraine of the obligations which they undertook in accordance with the START Treaty,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[2] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 16: 1991 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IX.1), appendix II.

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Please recycle

Stressing the importance of the reaffirmation, in the Joint Statement of the Russian Federation and the United States of America of 4 December 2009 on the Expiration of the START Treaty, of the security assurances for Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine recorded in the Budapest Memoranda of 5 December 1994,

Recognizing the importance of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions (the SORT Treaty), and welcoming the fulfilment by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the obligations which they undertook in accordance with the SORT Treaty,

Noting the growing cooperation between the Russian Federation and the United States of America with respect to countering serious challenges to international security, which was demonstrated, in particular, by their joint efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, to launch and give substance to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to enhance nuclear security and to convert research reactors in third countries,

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the New START Treaty) on 8 April 2010;

2. *Notes* that the United States of America and the Russian Federation are committed to continuing the development of a new strategic relationship based on mutual trust, openness, predictability and cooperation by following up on the successful negotiation of the New START Treaty, and expresses the hope for continuation of a constructive dialogue between the two countries on the basis of fundamental principles stated in the preamble of the New START Treaty;

3. *Supports* the consistent commitment of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the continuation of efforts for reducing strategic offensive arms, and recognizes that the New START Treaty will foster the development of more favourable conditions for actively promoting security and cooperation and strengthening international stability;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions made by Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Ukraine, as States parties to the START Treaty, to nuclear disarmament as part of their commitment to fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[1]

5. *Welcomes* the fact that the successful implementation of the START Treaty by the parties resulted in the reduction of their deployed strategic nuclear weapons by approximately 30 per cent during the fifteen-year span of the Treaty, thereby promoting security and cooperation and strengthening international stability;

6. *Expresses the hope* that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, opened for signature on 24 September 1996,[3] will enter into force at an early date;

7. *Notes with approval* that the Russian Federation and the United States of America have stopped the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, expresses support for the early commencement of international negotiations within the framework of an approved programme of

[3] See resolution 50/245.

work of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the conclusion of a verifiable treaty to end the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and encourages the nuclear-weapon States to engage the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor fissile material designated by each of those States as no longer required for military purposes;

8. *Deeply appreciates*, in this context, the implementation of the 1993 Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, under which more than 400 tons of Russian highly enriched uranium have been blended down for use as power reactor fuel in the United States of America, and the fact that, in accordance with this Agreement, the quantity of highly enriched uranium will total 500 tons;

9. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the implementation, given dependable funding, of the 2000 Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated as No Longer Required for Defence Purposes and Related Cooperation, as reflected in the Protocol to amend the Agreement signed by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hillary Clinton, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, S. V. Lavrov, on 13 April 2010;

10. *Notes* the intentions of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to continue appropriately to notify other States Members of the United Nations concerning their nuclear arms reduction activities;

11. *Also notes* the growing expectations of the international community that progress will continue to be made on nuclear disarmament, expresses support for current and future efforts in this area, and calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to make an active contribution to the disarmament process.

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.29

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (r)
General and complete disarmament: measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/38 of 2 December 2009,

Recognizing the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evidenced in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned by the growing risk of linkages between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and in particular by the fact that terrorists may seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction,

Cognizant of the steps taken by States to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, adopted on 28 April 2004,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 7 July 2007,[1]

[1] Resolution 59/290, annex.

Please recycle

Welcoming also the adoption, by consensus, of amendments to strengthen the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material[2] by the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 July 2005,

Noting the support expressed in the Final Document of the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 11 to 16 July 2009,[3] for measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction,

Noting also that the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Regional Forum of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and others have taken into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the likely acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and the need for international cooperation in combating it, and that the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism has been launched jointly by the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Noting further the Nuclear Security Summit held on 12 and 13 April 2010 in Washington, D.C.,

Acknowledging the consideration of issues relating to terrorism and weapons of mass destruction by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,[4]

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its fifty-fourth regular session,[5]

Taking note also of the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly in September 2005[6] and the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006,[7]

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 64/38,[8]

Mindful of the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this threat to humanity,

Emphasizing that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

2. *Appeals* to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;[1]

3. *Urges* all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture;

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

[3] See A/63/965-S/2009/514, annex.

[4] See A/59/361.

[5] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Fifty-fourth Regular Session, 20-24 September 2010* (GC(54)/RES/DEC(2010)).

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] Resolution 60/288.

[8] A/65/99 and Add.1.

4. *Encourages* cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction".

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.30

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 102
Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden and Turkey: draft resolution

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 64/68 of 2 December 2009,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Welcoming the efforts deployed by the Euro-Mediterranean countries to strengthen their cooperation in combating terrorism, in particular by the adoption of the Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism by the Euro-Mediterranean Summit, held in Barcelona, Spain, on 27 and 28 November 2005,

Bearing in mind all the previous declarations and commitments, as well as all the initiatives taken by the riparian countries at the recent summits, ministerial meetings and various forums concerning the question of the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this regard, the adoption on 13 July 2008 of the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit, which launched a reinforced partnership, "the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean", and the common political will to revive efforts to transform the Mediterranean into an area of peace, democracy, cooperation and prosperity,

Please recycle

Welcoming the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)[1] as a contribution to the strengthening of peace and security both regionally and internationally,

Recognizing the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing also the efforts made so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security, and their growing awareness of the need for further joint efforts to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, in particular in Europe, in the Maghreb and in the Middle East,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respecting the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[2]

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

[1] A/50/426, annex.

[2] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[3] A/65/126 and Add.1.

3. *Commends* the Mediterranean countries for their efforts in meeting common challenges through coordinated overall responses, based on a spirit of multilateral partnership, towards the general objective of turning the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchanges and cooperation, guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity, encourages them to strengthen such efforts through, inter alia, a lasting multilateral and action-oriented cooperative dialogue among States of the region, and recognizes the role of the United Nations in promoting regional and international peace and security;

4. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development and other obstacles as well as respect and greater understanding among cultures in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums;

5. *Calls upon* all States of the Mediterranean region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the conditions necessary for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region;

6. *Encourages* all States of the region to favour the conditions necessary for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, inter alia, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;[4]

7. *Encourages* the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the possible resort by terrorists to weapons of mass destruction, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in combating international crime and illicit arms transfers and illicit drug production, consumption and trafficking, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation and which jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

[4] See resolution 46/36 L.

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Sixty-fifth session

First Committee

Agenda item 97 (g)

General and complete disarmament: information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Uruguay: draft resolution

Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the contribution of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms, adopted on the initiative and with the agreement of the States concerned, to the improvement of the overall international peace and security situation,

Convinced that the relationship between the development of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and the international security environment can also be mutually reinforcing,

Considering the important role that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms can also play in creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that the exchange of information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms contributes to mutual understanding and confidence among Member States,

10-58623 (E) 181010

Please recycle

Recalling its resolutions 59/92 of 3 December 2004, 60/82 of 8 December 2005, 61/79 of 6 December 2006 and 63/57 of 2 December 2008,

1. *Welcomes* all confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms already undertaken by Member States as well as the information on such measures voluntarily provided;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to adopt confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and to provide information in that regard;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to continue the dialogue on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the electronic database containing information provided by Member States, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in this field;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the information provided by Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 above;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms".

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (z)
General and complete disarmament: the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/50 of 2 December 2009, as well as all previous resolutions entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects", including resolution 56/24 V of 24 December 2001,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued and full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[1]

Emphasizing also the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument),[2]

Recalling the commitment of States to the Programme of Action as the main framework for measures within the activities of the international community to

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[2] A/60/88 and Corr.2, annex; see also decision 60/519.

10-58638 (E) 181010

Please recycle

prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Underlining the need for States to enhance their efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Welcoming the early designation of New Zealand as the Chair of the 2011 open-ended meeting of governmental experts,

Welcoming also the efforts by Member States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action,

Stressing the importance of voluntary national reporting to follow-up on the Programme of Action, as a means of assessing overall implementation efforts, including implementation challenges and opportunities, and which could greatly facilitate the rendering of international cooperation and assistance to affected States,

Noting that tools developed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, and developed by Member States could be used to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Taking into account the importance of regional approaches to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Noting with satisfaction regional and subregional efforts being undertaken in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and commending the progress that has already been made in this regard, including tackling both supply and demand factors that are relevant to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Welcoming the holding of such regional meetings in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru,

Recognizing that illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons is a serious problem that the international community should address urgently,

Recognizing also the efforts undertaken by non-governmental organizations in the provision of assistance to States for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the coordinated efforts within the United Nations to implement the Programme of Action, including through developing the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, which forms an integrated clearing house for international cooperation and assistance for capacity-building in the area of small arms and light weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, which includes an overview of the implementation of resolution 64/50,[3]

1. *Underlines* the fact that the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and that their uncontrolled

[3] A/65/153.

spread in many regions of the world has a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Encourages* all initiatives, including those of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[1] and calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels;

3. *Also encourages* States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/81 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons;[4]

4. *Endorses* the report adopted at the fourth biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, and encourages all States to implement, as appropriate, the measures highlighted in the section of the report entitled "The way forward";[5]

5. *Encourages* all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, including those highlighted in the report of the fourth biennial meeting of States;

6. *Decides* that, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 64/50, the open-ended meeting of governmental experts, convened to address key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance, shall be held in New York from 9 to 13 May 2011;

7. *Encourages* States to identify, in cooperation with the Chair-designate of the open-ended meeting of governmental experts, and well in advance of that meeting, key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance;

8. *Also encourages* States to, before the open-ended meeting of governmental experts and with the collaboration of the Chair-designate, develop pragmatic, action-oriented draft agendas for this meeting, with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Programme of Action;

9. *Further encourages* States to contribute relevant national expertise to the open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of civil society to the implementation of the Programme of Action with regard to the preparation of the open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

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[4] See A/62/163 and Corr.1.

[5] See A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 30.

11. *Encourages* States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action,[6] notes that States will submit national reports on their implementation of the International Tracing Instrument,[7] to the extent possible, by the end of 2011, and encourages those States in a position to do so to use the new reporting template prepared by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and to include therein information, as appropriate, on progress made in the implementation of the measures highlighted in the reports of the third and fourth biennial meetings of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action;

12. *Also encourages* States, on a voluntary basis, to make increasing use of their national reports as another tool for communicating assistance needs and information on the resources and mechanisms available to address such needs, and encourages States in a position to render such assistance to make use of these national reports;

13. *Further encourages* States, relevant international and regional organizations and civil society with the capacity to do so to cooperate with and assist other States, upon request, in the preparation of comprehensive reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action;

14. *Calls upon* all States to implement the International Tracing Instrument by, inter alia, including in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable;

15. *Encourages* States to consider ways to enhance cooperation and assistance and to assess their effectiveness in order to ensure the implementation of the Programme of Action, including at the open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2011;

16. *Recognizes* the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

17. *Recalls* its decision to convene a conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action for a period of two weeks in New York in 2012;

18. *Decides* to convene a preparatory committee for the review conference for no longer than a total of five working days in New York in early 2012;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the early designation of one Chair for both the preparatory committee and the review conference, and encourages the relevant regional group to nominate the Chair-designate by May 2011;

20. *Also recognizes* that, to strengthen the implementation of the Programme of Action, the 2012 review conference may consider recommending convening a further open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

21. *Encourages* States to consider the timely establishment of a voluntary sponsorship fund through which financial assistance could be provided, upon request, to States otherwise unable to participate in meetings on the Programme of

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[6] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. II, para. 33.

[7] See A/60/88 and Corr.2, annex, para. 36.

Action in order to increase the engagement of States in the Programme of Action process;

22. *Also encourages* interested States and relevant international and regional organizations in a position to do so to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument, in preparation for the meetings on the Programme of Action;

23. *Further encourages* States to make use, as appropriate, of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research clearing house for matching assistance needs with potential donors as additional tools to facilitate global action on small arms and light weapons;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to facilitate the implementation at the national level of the Programme of Action through the strengthening of national coordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure;

25. *Also emphasizes* the fact that initiatives by the international community with respect to international cooperation and assistance remain essential and complementary to national implementation efforts, as well as to those at the regional and global levels;

26. *Recognizes* the necessity for interested States to develop effective coordination mechanisms, where they do not exist, in order to match the needs of States with existing resources to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action and to make international cooperation and assistance more effective;

27. *Encourages* States to consider, among other mechanisms, the coherent identification of needs, priorities, national plans and programmes that may require international cooperation and assistance from States and regional and international organizations in a position to do so;

28. *Also encourages* civil society and relevant organizations to strengthen their cooperation and work with States at the respective national and regional levels to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action;

29. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the progress made on the implementation of the Programme of Action, 10 years following its adoption, and requests the Secretary-General to present a report containing that information as an input to the 2012 review conference;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects".

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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 97 (z)
General and complete disarmament: the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/50 of 2 December 2009, as well as all previous resolutions entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects", including resolution 56/24 V of 24 December 2001,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued and full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[1]

Emphasizing also the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument),[2]

Recalling the commitment of States to the Programme of Action as the main framework for measures within the activities of the international community to

* Reissued for technical reasons on 28 October 2010.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[2] A/60/88 and Corr.2, annex; see also decision 60/519.

10-58638* (E) 281010

Please recycle

prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Underlining the need for States to enhance their efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Welcoming the early designation of New Zealand as the Chair of the 2011 open-ended meeting of governmental experts,

Welcoming also the efforts by Member States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action,

Stressing the importance of voluntary national reporting to follow-up on the Programme of Action, as a means of assessing overall implementation efforts, including implementation challenges and opportunities, and which could greatly facilitate the rendering of international cooperation and assistance to affected States,

Noting that tools developed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, and developed by Member States could be used to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Taking into account the importance of regional approaches to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Noting with satisfaction regional and subregional efforts being undertaken in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and commending the progress that has already been made in this regard, including tackling both supply and demand factors that are relevant to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Welcoming the holding of such regional meetings in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru,

Recognizing that illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons is a serious problem that the international community should address urgently,

Recognizing also the efforts undertaken by non-governmental organizations in the provision of assistance to States for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the coordinated efforts within the United Nations to implement the Programme of Action, including through developing the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, which forms an integrated clearing house for international cooperation and assistance for capacity-building in the area of small arms and light weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, which includes an overview of the implementation of resolution 64/50,[3]

1. *Underlines* the fact that the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and that their uncontrolled

[3] A/65/153.

spread in many regions of the world has a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Encourages* all initiatives, including those of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[1] and calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels;

3. *Also encourages* States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/81 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons;[4]

4. *Endorses* the report adopted at the fourth biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, and encourages all States to implement, as appropriate, the measures highlighted in the section of the report entitled "The way forward";[5]

5. *Encourages* all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, including those highlighted in the report of the fourth biennial meeting of States;

6. *Decides* that, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 64/50, the open-ended meeting of governmental experts, convened to address key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance, shall be held in New York from 9 to 13 May 2011;

7. *Encourages* States to identify, in cooperation with the Chair-designate of the open-ended meeting of governmental experts, and well in advance of that meeting, key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance;

8. *Also encourages* States to, before the open-ended meeting of governmental experts and with the collaboration of the Chair-designate, develop pragmatic, action-oriented draft agendas for this meeting, with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Programme of Action;

9. *Further encourages* States to contribute relevant national expertise to the open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of civil society to the implementation of the Programme of Action with regard to the preparation of the open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

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[4] See A/62/163 and Corr.1.

[5] See A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3, para. 23.

11. *Encourages* States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action,[6] notes that States will submit national reports on their implementation of the International Tracing Instrument,[7] to the extent possible by the end of 2011, and encourages those States in a position to do so to use the new reporting template prepared by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and to include therein information, as appropriate, on progress made in the implementation of the measures highlighted in the reports of the third and fourth biennial meetings of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action;

12. *Also encourages* States, on a voluntary basis, to make increasing use of their national reports as another tool for communicating assistance needs and information on the resources and mechanisms available to address such needs, and encourages States in a position to render such assistance to make use of these national reports;

13. *Further encourages* States, relevant international and regional organizations and civil society with the capacity to do so to cooperate with and assist other States, upon request, in the preparation of comprehensive reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action;

14. *Calls upon* all States to implement the International Tracing Instrument by, inter alia, including in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable;

15. *Encourages* States to consider ways to enhance cooperation and assistance and to assess their effectiveness in order to ensure the implementation of the Programme of Action, including at the open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2011;

16. *Recognizes* the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

17. *Recalls* its decision to convene a conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action for a period of two weeks in New York in 2012;

18. *Decides* to convene a preparatory committee for the review conference for no longer than a total of five working days in New York in early 2012;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the early designation of one Chair for both the preparatory committee and the review conference, and encourages the relevant regional group to nominate the Chair-designate by May 2011;

20. *Also recognizes* that, to strengthen the implementation of the Programme of Action, the 2012 review conference may consider recommending convening a further open-ended meeting of governmental experts;

21. *Encourages* States to consider the timely establishment of a voluntary sponsorship fund through which financial assistance could be provided, upon request, to States otherwise unable to participate in meetings on the Programme of

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[6] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. II, para. 33.

[7] See A/60/88 and Corr.2, annex, para. 36.

Action in order to increase the engagement of States in the Programme of Action process;

22. *Also encourages* interested States and relevant international and regional organizations in a position to do so to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument, in preparation for the meetings on the Programme of Action;

23. *Further encourages* States to make use, as appropriate, of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research clearing house for matching assistance needs with potential donors as additional tools to facilitate global action on small arms and light weapons;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to facilitate the implementation at the national level of the Programme of Action through the strengthening of national coordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure;

25. *Also emphasizes* the fact that initiatives by the international community with respect to international cooperation and assistance remain essential and complementary to national implementation efforts, as well as to those at the regional and global levels;

26. *Recognizes* the necessity for interested States to develop effective coordination mechanisms, where they do not exist, in order to match the needs of States with existing resources to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action and to make international cooperation and assistance more effective;

27. *Encourages* States to consider, among other mechanisms, the coherent identification of needs, priorities, national plans and programmes that may require international cooperation and assistance from States and regional and international organizations in a position to do so;

28. *Also encourages* civil society and relevant organizations to strengthen their cooperation and work with States at the respective national and regional levels to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action;

29. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the progress made on the implementation of the Programme of Action, 10 years following its adoption, and requests the Secretary-General to present a report containing that information as an input to the 2012 review conference;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects".

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (l)
General and complete disarmament: treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

Canada: draft resolution

Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/75 L of 16 December 1993, 53/77 I of 4 December 1998, 55/33 Y of 20 November 2000, 56/24 J of 29 November 2001, 57/80 of 22 November 2002, 58/57 of 8 December 2003, 59/81 of 3 December 2004 and 64/29 of 2 December 2009 on the subject of banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and noting in this regard the support for the Conference on Disarmament expressed by the Security Council summit on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, held on 24 September 2009,

Convinced that a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,

Welcoming, after years of stalemate, the consensus adoption by the Conference on Disarmament of its decision (CD/1864) of 29 May 2009 on the establishment of a programme of work for its 2009 session, by which the Conference, inter alia, and without prejudice to any past, present or future position, established a Working Group to negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of document CD/1299 of 24 March 1995 and the mandate contained therein,

1. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to agree early in 2011 on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

10-58645 (E) 181010

Please recycle

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.34

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 162
Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay: draft resolution

Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of disarmament in strengthening global security and promoting international stability,

Recognizing that the political will to advance the disarmament agenda has strengthened in recent years and that the international political climate is conducive to the promotion of multilateral disarmament and moving towards the goal of a world without nuclear weapons,

Expressing, nevertheless, grave concern about the current status of the disarmament machinery, including the lack of progress in the Conference on Disarmament for more than a decade, and stressing the need for greater efforts to advance multilateral disarmament negotiations,

Welcoming the efforts by Member States to secure progress in multilateral disarmament and the support of the Secretary-General for such efforts, and noting the intention to follow up on the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, held in New York on 24 September 2010,

Mindful of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 11 of Chapter IV concerning the functions and powers of the General Assembly in respect of disarmament,

10-58651 (E) 181010

Please recycle

1. *Welcomes* the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts;

2. *Expresses appreciation* for the participation by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the high-level meeting, and emphasizes the support voiced for the urgent need to revitalize the work of multilateral disarmament bodies and advance multilateral disarmament negotiations;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the suggestions made by the Secretary-General with regard to revitalizing the multilateral disarmament machinery;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations".

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General Assembly

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22 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 162
Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of disarmament in strengthening global security and promoting international stability,

Recognizing that the political will to advance the disarmament agenda has strengthened in recent years and that the international political climate is conducive to the promotion of multilateral disarmament and moving towards the goal of a world without nuclear weapons,

Expressing, nevertheless, grave concern about the current status of the disarmament machinery, including the lack of progress in the Conference on Disarmament for more than a decade, and stressing the need for greater efforts to advance multilateral disarmament negotiations,

Welcoming the efforts by Member States to secure progress in multilateral disarmament and the support of the Secretary-General for such efforts, and noting the intention to follow up on the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, held in New York on 24 September 2010,

Please recycle

Mindful of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 11 of Chapter IV concerning the functions and powers of the General Assembly in respect of disarmament,

1. *Welcomes* the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts;

2. *Expresses appreciation* for the participation by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the high-level meeting, and emphasizes the support voiced for the urgent need to revitalize the work of multilateral disarmament bodies and advance multilateral disarmament negotiations;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the suggestions made by Member States and the Secretary-General with regard to revitalizing the multilateral disarmament machinery;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations".

United Nations

A/C.1/65/L.35

General Assembly

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15 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (ee)
General and complete disarmament: convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Indonesia:* draft resolution

Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 I of 15 December 1994, 50/70 F of 12 December 1995, 51/45 C of 10 December 1996, 52/38 F of 9 December 1997, 53/77 AA of 4 December 1998, 54/54 U of 1 December 1999, 55/33 M of 20 November 2000, 56/24 D of 29 November 2001, 57/61 of 22 November 2002, 59/71 of 3 December 2004, 61/60 of 6 December 2006 and 62/29 of 5 December 2007, as well as its decisions 58/521 of 8 December 2003, 60/518 of 8 December 2005, 60/559 of 6 June 2006, 63/519 of 2 December 2008 and 64/515 of 2 December 2009,

Recalling also that, there being a consensus to do so in each case, three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at the first special session devoted to disarmament,[1]

Bearing in mind also the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking note of the fact that the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries supported the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which would offer an opportunity to

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

[1] Resolution S-10/2.

10-58657 (E) 191010

Please recycle

review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the disarmament process and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government during the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, held in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000,[2] in which the Heads of State and Government resolved "to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers",

Reiterating its conviction that a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

Taking note of the paper presented by the Chairman of Working Group II during the 1999 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission,[3] and the written proposals and views submitted by Member States as contained in the working papers presented during the three substantive sessions of the Open-ended Working Group in 2003,[4] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General regarding the views of Member States on the objectives, agenda and timing of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,[5]

Taking note also of the reports of the Open-ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,[6]

Expressing deep concern that the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament is yet to be convened, despite efforts made in this regard,

1. *Decides* to convene an Open-ended Working Group, working on the basis of consensus, to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

2. *Also decides* that the Open-ended Working Group shall hold its organizational session as soon as possible for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2011 and 2012, and submit a report on its work, including

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/54/42), annex II.

[4] See A/AC.268/2003/WP.2.

[5] A/55/130 and Add.1, A/56/166 and A/57/120.

[6] A/57/848 and A/AC.268/2007/2.

possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, from within available resources, to provide the Open-ended Working Group with the necessary assistance and services as may be required to discharge its tasks;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament".

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.36

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (h)
General and complete disarmament: consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/45 N of 10 December 1996, 52/38 G of 9 December 1997, 53/77 M of 4 December 1998, 54/54 H of 1 December 1999, 55/33 G of 20 November 2000, 56/24 P of 29 November 2001 and 57/81 of 22 November 2002, its decision 58/519, of 8 December 2003, as well as its resolutions 59/82 of 3 December 2004, and 61/76 of 6 December 2006 and 63/62 of 2 December 2008, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures",

Convinced that a comprehensive and integrated approach towards certain practical disarmament measures often is a prerequisite to maintaining and consolidating peace and security and thus provides a basis for effective post-conflict peacebuilding; such measures include collection and responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of weapons obtained through illicit trafficking or illicit manufacture as well as of weapons and ammunition declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements, particularly with regard to small arms and light weapons, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorized and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered; confidence-building measures; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; demining; and conversion,

10-58663 (E) 191010

Please recycle

Noting with satisfaction that the international community is more than ever aware of the importance of such practical disarmament measures, especially with regard to the growing problems arising from the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, which pose a threat to peace and security and reduce the prospects for economic development in many regions, particularly in post-conflict situations,

Stressing that further efforts are needed in order to develop and effectively implement programmes of practical disarmament in affected areas as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration measures so as to complement, on a case-by-case basis, peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on prevention of armed conflict,[1] which, inter alia, refers to the role which the proliferation and the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons play in the context of the build-up and sustaining of conflicts,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 31 August 2001[2] underlining the importance of practical disarmament measures in the context of armed conflicts, and, with regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, emphasizing the importance of measures to contain the security risks stemming from the use of illicit small arms and light weapons,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms[3] and, in particular, the recommendations contained therein, as an important contribution to the consolidation of the peace process through practical disarmament measures,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, which was established by the Secretary-General to bring about a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to this complex and multifaceted global problem,

Welcoming also the establishment, within the United Nations system, of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System,[4] which provides a comprehensive tool to facilitate international cooperation and assistance for the implementation of practical disarmament measures, including the matching of assistance needs with available resources,

Welcoming further the reports of the first,[5] second,[6] third[7] and fourth[8] biennial meetings of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, which, inter alia, underlined that States are encouraged to build on existing mechanisms, such as the enhanced Programme of Action Implementation Support System, and to consider other ways in which needs and resources can be

[1] A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1.

[2] S/PRST/2001/21; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001-31 July 2002*.

[3] A/61/288.

[4] www.poa-iss.org.

[5] A/CONF.192/BMS/2003/1.

[6] A/CONF.192/BMS/2005/1.

[7] A/CONF.192/BMS/2008/3.

[8] A/CONF.192/BMS/2010/3.

matched effectively and assistance and cooperation can be more effectively coordinated,[9]

1. *Stresses* the particular relevance of the "Guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N";[10]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, submitted pursuant to resolution 63/62,[11] and encourages Member States as well as regional arrangements and agencies to lend their support to the implementation of recommendations contained therein;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of including in United Nations-mandated peacekeeping missions, as appropriate and with the consent of the host State, practical disarmament measures aimed at addressing the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in conjunction with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes aimed at former combatants, with a view to promoting an integrated comprehensive and effective weapons management strategy that would contribute to a sustainable peacebuilding process;

4. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by the Group of Interested States, and invites the Group to continue to promote, on the basis of lessons learned from previous disarmament and peacebuilding projects, new practical disarmament measures to consolidate peace, especially as undertaken or designed by affected States themselves, regional and subregional organizations as well as United Nations agencies;

5. *Encourages* in this regard the Group of Interested States to continue to function as an informal, open and transparent forum supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[12] and encourages the Group to facilitate the exchange of views on issues related to the United Nations small arms process as well as to facilitate the effective matching of needs and resources in accordance with the outcome of the fourth biennial meeting of States;[9]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs with resources adequate for maintaining the Programme of Action Implementation Support System as from 2012, thus securing its important role in identifying and communicating information on needs and resources so as to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action;

7. *Encourages* Member States, also in the framework of the Group of Interested States, to continue to lend their support to the Secretary-General, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations in

[9] Ibid., para. 30 (h).

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/54/42), annex III.

[11] A/65/153.

[12] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, in post-conflict situations;

8. *Welcomes* the synergies within the multi-stakeholder process, including Governments, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and institutions as well as non-governmental organizations in support of practical disarmament measures and the Programme of Action;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in this regard;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures".

United Nations A/C.1/65/L.37

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 92
Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, Viet Nam: draft resolution

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007, 63/37 of 2 December 2008 and 64/25 of 2 December 2009,

Recalling also its resolutions on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, in which, inter alia, it recognized that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting that considerable progress has been achieved in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Affirming that it sees in this process the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization, the expansion of opportunities for cooperation for the common good of all States, the enhancement of the creative potential of humankind and additional improvements in the circulation of information in the global community,

10-58675 (E) 191010 191010

Please recycle

Recalling, in this connection, the approaches and principles outlined at the Information Society and Development Conference, held in Midrand, South Africa, from 13 to 15 May 1996,

Bearing in mind the results of the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism, held in Paris on 30 July 1996, and the recommendations that it made,[1]

Bearing in mind also the results of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 (first phase) and in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005 (second phase),[2]

Noting that the dissemination and use of information technologies and means affect the interests of the entire international community and that optimum effectiveness is enhanced by broad international cooperation,

Expressing its concern that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,

Considering that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes,

Noting the contribution of those Member States that have submitted their assessments on issues of information security to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolutions 53/70, 54/49, 55/28, 56/19, 57/53, 58/32, 59/61, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37 and 64/25,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General containing those assessments,[3]

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in convening international meetings of experts in Geneva in August 1999 and April 2008 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, as well as the results of those meetings,

Considering that the assessments of the Member States contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and the international meetings of experts have contributed to a better understanding of the substance of issues of international information security and related notions,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of resolution 60/45, established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution a Group of Governmental Experts, which, in accordance with its mandate, considered existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them and conducted a study on relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems,

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[1] See A/51/261, annex.

[2] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[3] A/54/213, A/55/140 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/56/164 and Add.1, A/57/166 and Add.1, A/58/373, A/59/116 and Add.1, A/60/95 and Add.1, A/61/161 and Add.1, A/62/98 and Add.1, A/64/129 and Add.1 and A/65/154.

Welcoming the effective work of the Group of Governmental Experts and the relevant outcome report,

Taking note of the assessments and recommendations of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security submitted by the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Calls upon* Member States to promote further at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible strategies to address the threats emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information;

2. *Considers* that the purpose of such strategies could be served through further examination of relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems;

3. *Invites* all Member States, taking into account the assessments and recommendations of the Group's report, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions:

(a) General appreciation of the issues of information security;

(b) Efforts taken at the national level to strengthen information security and promote international cooperation in this field;

(c) The content of the concepts mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

(d) Possible measures that could be taken by the international community to strengthen information security at the global level;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the group of governmental experts to be established in 2012 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, taking into account the assessments and recommendations of the above-mentioned report, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, as well as the concepts referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to submit a report on the results of this study to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security".

[4] A/65/201.